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community, write William Mather Lewis, secretary. National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies, Southern Building, Washington, D. C." "Cultivate vacant land in city or country. Increase your garden space." "Don't waste—paper, linen, leather, metals, etc." "Classes and practical work in buying and cooking so as to conserve the food supply in every possible way. Study alone, if necessary." Then for everybody: "Stand firm for international righteousness." "Think kindly and hopefully of the nation's enemies."

... *National Service* is the admirable title of a new publication that seems, despite its name, devoted to military service. The editors claim for it that it is "a non-political monthly magazine, devoted to the cause of universal training for the youth of America, containing articles by the highest military authorities and the leading public men of today. It aims to be of interest to every citizen who wants to know the truth about problems of such vital national importance as the condition of our naval, military, and industrial forces." The first issue, for February, which is perhaps not representative, contains no visible information as to the nation's industrial forces. It appears under the auspices of Doubleday, Page and Company, Garden City, New York.

... The American Peace Centenary Committee, formed for the permanent celebration of peace among the English-speaking peoples of the world, announces the attempt to found and incorporate here "The Sulgrave Institution" into which the committee will gradually be merged. This is to be an American replica of the British institution, started in London March 7, 1914. The name is taken from that of the Sulgrave Mansion, the ancestral home of George Washington, purchased by the British Centenary Committee in 1914—a gift of good will to the American people. Among the purposes of the institution, as given in the certificate of incorporation, we find that it is "to inform and instruct our mutual peoples in the arts and practices of peaceful intercourse, for the benefit of our respecting nations, and as a help and an example to all mankind; to encourage, promote, and promulgate the basic sentiments of democracy; to discuss, to comment upon, to elucidate, explain, and interpret questions of common interest in public address and in printed publications."

... The recruiting meeting has already appeared in the United States. In "A Soldier of Life," by Hugh de Selincourt [The Macmillan Company, New York], the author makes his hero, *James Wood*, an unwilling speaker at one of these meetings in England. *Wood* has lately returned incapacitated from the trenches. He believes himself little changed by his experiences at the front; but something has happened to him, of which he is not aware, that frequently causes him to act in direct contradiction to his conscious purpose. At the recruiting meeting he finds himself saying, in spite of himself:

"I want to say this. If there is any one here who thinks that force will ever destroy force, it is his duty to enlist. I wish I thought that war was glorious; I wish I thought that war was holy; I do not. And I don't know how war is to be avoided except by not fighting. So I'm in bewilderment, and not very encouraging. I really couldn't ask any one to go where I have gone, to see what I have seen. Still, there it is. I suppose it's

got to be done. But what there'll be left of Belgium to restore I don't know, after we've done driving the Germans out of it."

... Speculation as to the outcome of this war increases daily. None goes farther, surely, or contemplates a more revolutionary change in familiar conditions than does the one newspaper commentator who writes as follows:

Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent and lecturer, told the members of the Casino Club a week ago that the most effective work the average American woman could do for her country would be to practice and preach unremitting and scientific thrift, a thrift that should reach every detail of life, housekeeping, and social entertaining.

If our shops don't blossom out in khaki knickerbockers, and neatly belted in Norfolk jackets for women for their various summer activities we shall not be up-to-date. In England this is the favorite summer garb. You can work in your garden, run your car, jump on your bike with much greater ease and efficiency than in the clinging skirts that have for so many thousands of years been woman's badge of servitude and dependence. Will women ever be willing to give up the comfort and becomingness of knickerbockers!

What a strange, new world it is going to be if signs can be relied upon! Universal democracy, universal prohibition, universal peace, universal suffrage, and universal trousers!

AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

New England Department

DIRECTOR TRYON has established his headquarters in Portland for the summer. His official address will be 95 Exchange street, which is the same as that of the Maine Peace Society, with which he is actively cooperating. The Director has helped this Society to extend its work throughout the State. By means of his illustrated lectures and many calls made on individuals, as well as by participation in a variety of public meetings, he is laying foundations for a larger growth of the peace movement here when reconstruction takes place after the war. Throughout the winter, and until recently, Mrs. Tryon has opened her portrait studio at Congress Square Hotel to a salon on Sunday afternoons, at which the subject of internationalism in its various phases has been given consideration and the note of friendship among the nations sounded in talks given both by herself and by Dr. Tryon. Several of Mrs. Tryon's lectures were based upon the manuscript of a book which she prepared on England, and were illustrated by colored sketches made by her during her travels there. Portland, with its forts and naval interests, has become an important military center since the war began, and will offer a field for social and religious work among hundreds of young men who are being recruited for the service. Among the religious leaders of the State who are interested in the promotion of peace is Bishop Brewster, of the Episcopal Church, who, in a recent speech before the Church Club of Maine, combined with a strong patriotic stand the thought of the return to humanity and fellowship amongst the nations when the war comes to an end.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Gardner, who attended the Church Peace Conference at Constance, were present at the Diocesan Convention held in Portland, May 8-10. At a

public meeting at St. Luke's Cathedral, Mr. Gardner, speaking on social service, called attention to the need of moral work among the young men who are to be at Plattsburg, and who, while doing there the duty to which they have been called, are likely to be confronted with organized vice.

South Atlantic States Department

The Director, in his report for the past year, states that he has visited nineteen towns in the four States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, and Virginia in his effort to spread the message of the American Peace Society. In this time he has made thirty addresses and written twenty articles for publication. Literature was sent out in response from requests from clergymen in twelve different States to be used in preparation for Christmas sermons and exercises. Plans are now being made for an interesting convention in North Carolina and for the founding of a branch of the American Peace Society in South Carolina during the ensuing year.

We are in receipt of a letter, under date of May 23, from Dr. J. J. Hall, Director of our South Atlantic States Department, a part of which reads:

"I am burned out by the great Atlanta fire. My poor wife greeted me for the first time in life with the sad word, 'Homeless.' They had to carry her and my daughter out of the house to a place of safety. My house being in the very center of where the fire raged the fiercest, virtually all I had went up in smoke. The gatherings of many years swept away in a few hours, though the fire burned all night, and nothing but ashes and burned bricks left. My personal loss is fully \$3,000 above what little insurance I carried, never thinking that a fire would destroy everything. But this was no ordinary fire—over 100 blocks leveled and thousands of people homeless. The devastation wrought beggars description.

"Among my losses are the cards of my members; also two other books in which I kept their names, my book of 'Renewals' and, alas! many things that can never be replaced.

"I am now hunting up an office downtown and making a temporary home at 149 West Peachtree street."

Pacific Coast Department

Since his last report the Director of this Department has made four speeches against military training in high schools and against the policy of conscription for the United States Army before four different church organizations. He has also supplied quite a number of high schools with material for debating against military training and conscription.

The Director has also sent nearly one hundred special letters to a selected list of workers throughout the State in order to arouse further opposition to these measures.

At the same time Mr. Root has been constantly working for the Physical Education Bill before the California legislature, and working against the seven or more bills favoring military training in our California high schools. The Physical Education Bill has passed the legislature, and the Governor is expected to sign it. By means of a legislative trick, and by counting the vote of an absent member as having been given in its favor, one bill for military training in high schools was slipped

through in the last hour of the legislative session.

The Director wishes to commend here the very efficient work and the cooperation of Mrs. S. M. Richardson, Mrs. C. E. Cumberson, and other members of the Woman's Peace Party; Mrs. Sara J. Dorr and Mrs. Hester W. Griffith, of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Seward A. Simons, of the Friday Morning Club, Los Angeles; Mrs. Edna Aiken, of the San Francisco Civic Center; Mrs. May L. Cheney, Appointment Secretary, University of California; Profs. G. M. Stratton, Alexis Lange, I. W. Howerth, and R. G. Boone, of the Departments of Philosophy and Education, University of California; Wm. C. Allen and Dr. H. H. Ball, of the Interdenominational Peace Committee; Dr. E. Guy Talbott, Secretary of the State Church Federation, and Dr. Wm. V. Coffin and associates, of Friends' Church, Whittier, California. Many other Friends, and many individual friends of the Director and members of many women's clubs not mentioned above, gave valuable aid in the campaign against military training in our public schools.

Chicago Section

The Annual Meeting of the Chicago Peace Society was held at the Auditorium Hotel, Tuesday, May 8, 1917, in connection with a luncheon. The usual reports were received and acted upon. The election of officers resulted in the reelection of all the present officers and all members of the Executive Committee of the past year, with the exception of Mr. Leroy A. Goddard and Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, and the addition of Dr. Harry E. Peabody and Miss Ella J. Abeel. All the honorary vice-presidents of the past year except Wm. J. Calhoun and La Verne W. Noyes were reelected, with the following names added: Rev. Thos. Nicholson, Leroy A. Goddard, Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Alfred L. Baker, and Geo. E. Roberts.

The constitution of the Chicago Peace Society was amended to coincide in all important effects with the constitution of the American Peace Society. Instead of a formal program, the speaking consisted of short addresses by ten or twelve of those present, which gave opportunity of discussing what should be the attitude of the Society during the period of the war.

There have been a number of conferences among peace people, which the Director has attended, none of which have taken any definite form up to this time. They have consisted largely in discussing ways and means of helpfulness by peace advocates.

Georgia Division

The Georgia Peace Society held its annual meeting at the Ansley Hotel, Atlanta, May 11, 1917. The attendance was large and the meeting quite enthusiastic.

The Secretary read his report showing the work done by the Society during the year. Mrs. J. C. Gentry, a devoted peace-worker, was elected vice-president, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Nelson, the other officers continuing in service. Dr. J. J. Hall was chosen Representative Director. Several very earnest talks were made, and a strong petition sent to the directors of the American Peace Society to strengthen in every possible way its great and hopeful work in the South.

North Carolina Division

The annual meeting of the Division, which was to have been held the middle of April, has been postponed owing to the national disturbance at this time. Mr. E. P. Wharton, president of the National Bank of Greensboro, continues in office as president, and his encouragement and loyal service has done much to place the Division in its present favorable position. Much praise is also due to Mr. F. S. Blair, whose lectures on peace have brought many members to the Society and have aided in arousing interest in this territory. The occasional visits of Director Hall, of the South Atlantic States Department, have also done much to encourage this growing organization. It is the purpose of this Division to hold its annual meeting as soon as conditions seem favorable. The Executive Committee at present is composed of E. P. Wharton, L. L. Hobbs, S. H. Hodgins, Dr. Mosely, J. Elwood Coy, Dr. Charles Lee Smith, and James S. Brown. Mr. Brown is the treasurer, and Dr. J. Y. Joyner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, is vice-president.

Rhode Island Division

Under the auspices of the Local Council of Women of Rhode Island, this Society cooperated in a special Hague Peace Day celebration on May 19, in Providence. The feature of the meeting, which was largely attended, was an address by Mr. J. Madison Gathany on "The Feasibility of the Hague Idea."

California Division

This Division has lately issued an attractive leaflet giving briefly the platform of the Division, which is identical in purpose with that of the American Peace Society. As stated, this platform runs as follows:

1. A Third Hague Conference, followed by other Hague Conferences, at short, regular periods.
2. The development of international law and the elimination of international anarchy. (Note the Declaration of the American Institute of International Law, January 6, 1916.)
3. The formation of an International Council of Conciliation of the Nations, or a Peace League of the World.
5. The prevention of future wars.
6. The development of public sentiment in behalf of the foregoing ideas and principles, and to insist that they be used as a working basis for world organization at the close of the present war.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY

The Massachusetts Peace Society has just issued a revised edition of its pamphlet advocating legislation for the further protection of the treaty rights of aliens. Support is urged for the bill introduced in February by Congressman Rogers, of Massachusetts, which provides for the punishment of conspiracies to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate aliens in the exercise of their treaty rights.

AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE

The League has lately issued a valuable twelve-page pamphlet which may be obtained at the address of the League, 415 Marlborough street, Boston, entitled "A Call to Patriotic Service." This constitutes an adaptation to the needs of the present situation of the program of the League, which is given thus:

To maintain a civic and moral stability among the youth of the country.

To inspire anew a love of American institutions and American ideals.

To foster civic service appropriate to youth, consciously entered upon for the nation's welfare.

To promote an interchange of good-will regardless of race or nationality.

To teach the value of arbitration, conciliation, and judicial settlement.

To hold to the ideal of the ultimate triumph of democracy.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION

Leaflets issued by the Fellowship during the last six weeks report, among other things, an extension of the existing system of committees to cope with the new conditions facing the Fellowship. These committees, as now organized, are: Committee on Social and Industrial Problems, On International Problems, On Service and Practical Experiments, On Extension and Field Work, On Foreign Extension, and a General Literature Committee.

In its statement in regard to conscientious objection, which constitutes a vital point in the service of this organization to the country at the present time, the Fellowship asserts that more definite provision should be made by the Government for the benefit of conscientious objectors and issues the following declaration of the purposes of the organization at present:

Ideally members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation are dedicated at all times to a life of the fullest service in those tasks to which God calls them through the vision, the opportunities, and the capacities He entrusts to each of His children. Patriotism is not alone for times of war, but for times of peace, and the highest patriotism is concerned with the well-being and happiness of the people.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE, ROME

David Lubin, delegate of the United States to the Institute, in correspondence with members of Congress recently, advocates the immediate establishment of a semi-official international chamber of agriculture, which is provided for in a bill already in the Senate. The delegate addresses these Congressmen in part as follows:

Under Federal Government charter it establishes an organization of the farmers in each township; these elect their delegates to the County Chamber of Agriculture; these county chambers elect delegates to their State Chambers of Agriculture, and the State chambers elect the National Chamber of Agriculture. We thus have a pyramid working for the purpose of promoting the equitable distribution and advantageous marketing of farm products.

Each producer would be enabled to see how best to market his products, not merely with his own eyes, as at present, but with the help of his fellow-workers' eyes.

SISTERS OF SCANDINAVIA

This organization of Scandinavian women have addressed appeals for world peace to Kaiser Wilhelm, the King and Queen of England, the Pope, and other European rulers and leaders. The appeals run as follows:

That nobody shall be victorious, that nobody shall be suppressed, that all shall gain in the United League of Europe, which alone is capable of annihilating all fraternal hatred, uniting all interests, and giving to civilization the utmost power of development. The fraternal community purchased with common blood, which alone confers on each individual State the sovereign, inviolable right of deciding

its own destinies and frontiers: International frontiers, the freedom of the seas, international sea communications, international joint free colonies, a supreme parliament of arbitration, a united constabulary against peril from all quarters, the military service to be served in foreign States in the League of Europe, and a united obligation for all States to reconstruct what has been destroyed in the world's conflict, out of which issues these constitute common good of all humanity.

FRIENDS' NATIONAL SERVICE COMMITTEE

This organization has been formed by three branches of the Society of Friends, with headquarters in Philadelphia, for war-time service, mainly under non-military jurisdiction. One of the first steps taken was to form an ambulance corps for service at home or abroad, as the Government may desire. The committee consists of five members from the five yearly meeting of Philadelphia, five from the Arch Street Yearly Meeting, and five from the Hicksite Friends. The committee has unanimously adopted the following resolution:

We are united in expressing our love for our country and our desire to serve her loyally. We offer our services to the Government of the United States in any constructive work in which we can conscientiously serve humanity.

We encourage freedom of thought and of speech to carry on as far as the law will allow open forums and to encourage the press to state both sides of a question at issue.

We recommend that at all times, in all things, we exercise and advocate self-control and the application of enthusiasm for service for constructive ends.

SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONALISM

This is another project of the Philadelphia Friends, and is the outgrowth of the "School of Peace" suggested by various committees prior to the declaration of war with Germany. A series of lectures and classes conducted by noted peace advocates, without regard to religious denomination, has already been started. The

present school is temporary in nature, but it is hoped to extend the work indefinitely if sufficient encouragement is in evidence.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY OF JAPAN

The plan which the Society has been working on for some time, to inaugurate a special "Bureau of Information" to act as interpreter of fact and sentiment between us and the Japanese people, has finally met with complete success. For some time, at least, such a bureau will exist, with a secretary devoting his whole time to its organization, under the combined direction of the American Peace Society of Japan and the Japan Peace Society.

ELEVENTH NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS, LONDON

The eleventh meeting of the National Peace Congress was held in London on January 30 and 31, and was attended by 292 delegates and members from 105 central and local organizations. Under present conditions it is obvious that the Congress could not be advertised, and, in fact, precautions had to be taken to prevent the certainty of the disturbance which some London newspapers would have taken pains to insure.

Thirty-nine organizations were represented which, with their subdivisions, amounted to about one hundred in all. Some important resolutions were passed, and if peace should come this year the eleventh session will be continued on, it may be hoped, a larger scale. To hold a Peace Congress in a country at war, says the official report, is a somewhat unique event. Obviously, in such a rapidly changing scene as the war presents, it was not possible to arrange for effective discussion on the immediate facts of the moment, nor was it thought useful to attempt to do so.

BOOK REVIEWS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

ALL BOOKS LISTED HERE MAY BE OBTAINED, POSTAGE PREPAID, UPON APPLICATION TO THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, COLORADO BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Soldier of Life. By *Hugh de Sélincourt*. The Macmillan Company. New York. 326 p. 1917. \$1.50.

This is a strangely realistic and at the same time curiously allegorical story of a typical Britisher's emergence from his shell of materialism. *James Wood* is, in his own words, "completely ordinary, distressingly and painfully ordinary." He comes back from the war wounded and released from further service. His firm faith in himself as a plain ordinary mortal is rudely shaken by involuntary glimpses of things beyond the ordinary sphere of the average college-bred British youth and by occasional visits from a disconcertingly enigmatic familiar. By this friendly spirit he is given the opportunity painlessly to attain to a higher spiritual status, but this he refuses to do. In sorrow the familiar condemns him to a more painful form of spiritual growth. And it is at the end of the subsequent period of probation that he writes for himself a sort of prayer which it seems might well be adopted by all of us when we finally emerge from war once more into the ways of peace: "Use the passion for service which lies in the heart of me and of every one of us. Help me to kill in myself self-satisfaction, greed, sloth, indifference, fear, and the other satellites of hatred and destruction which will keep me from the kingdom of men on this earth, which is the kingdom of love. Make me worthy to be used

in your service, and use me. I have been a feeble soldier of death; with your help I want to become a good soldier of life. I want to be a man. Kindle my intelligence that I may grow worthy of manhood on this wonderful earth." This is by all means a noteworthy book and to some, whom the emotional conflicts of war have stirred to their uttermost depths, it will be a book of more than passing interest.

A Conclusive Peace. By *Charles Fremont Taylor, M. D.* John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia. 173 p. 1916. 50 cts.

This handy little volume, written nearly a year ago, and from an European point of view, is designed to stir up speculation in the reader's mind concerning the whole field of a possible lasting peace. The author's interest is evidently concentrated on the question of access to the sea. He considers in a suggestive manner several sensible solutions of this problem and continues the discussion upon correlative matter involved in the "legitimate aspirations" of the nations of the world, particularly that the commerce of Europe shall be free, every European port open to every part of Europe. Generally speaking, his thesis is concerned with such a peace agreement between the nations as will be, above all things, conclusive. To assure such a peace, he argues, we must have an International Commerce Commission, cooperation